

Mails:

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1889. [1]

Intimations.

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Equal to the best English make.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

QUININE TONIC.

SARSAPARILLA.

PHOSPHOZONE.

POTASH.

LITHIA.

SELTZER.

CHALYBEATE TONIC.

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DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA,

LIMITED.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel,

HONGKONG.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 24th June, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED

WATERS.

OUR AERATED WATER MANUFACTORY

is replete with the best Machinery, embodying

all the latest improvements in the trade.

The greatest attention has been paid to appliances

for ensuring purity in the Water supply, to

secure which we have added a Condenser capable

of supplying us with 3,000 gallons of distilled

water a day, and are now in a position to compete

in quality with the best English Makers. Our

Sweet Waters cannot be surpassed anywhere.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the

utmost care and cleanliness are exercised in the

manufacture throughout.

FOR COAST PORTS. Waters are packed and

placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the

full amount allowed for Packages and Empties

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Counterfeit Order Books supplied on application.

COAST PORT ORDERS.

whenever practicable, are despatched by first

steamer leaving after receipt of order.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is,

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The following is a List of Waters always

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PURE AERATED WATER

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LITHIA WATER

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GINGER ALE

GINGERADE.

No Credit given for bottles that are

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for any other purpose than that of Containing

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PURE FRUIT CORDIALS.

Prepared from the juice of the finest selected

Fresh Ripe Fruit.

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Raspberry

Strawberry

Damson

Pine Apple

Mellin's Cherry

Lime Fruit, &c.

A table-spoonful (more or less according to

taste) added to a tumbler of plain or aerated

water forms a delicious beverage. The addition

of Wines or Spirits produce excellent and piquant

results.

Price, 75 Cents per Bottle, or \$7.50 per dozen

Case Assorted.

RASPBERRY SYRUP

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MONTERRAT LIME FRUIT JUICE

CORDIALS.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

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Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor," and not to individual members of the staff.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the fair discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully

reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1889.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

LONDON, June 28th.

The subject of the conversion of the debt has been dropped. Lord Salisbury, having declined to discuss the question of evacuation in view of the approach of the rebels to Wady Halfa, two

Battalions of Infantry and a squadron of Cavalry with Artillery have been ordered to proceed immediately to the front.

(From the *Courier d'Haiphong*.)

PARIS, June 28th.

The popularity of the Exhibition is increasing. The number of visitors daily exceeds a hundred thousand.

The Chamber of Deputies have passed the Marine Budget, and are discussing the war expenditure.

June 22nd.

Brilliant fêtes in honour of the President of the Republic were given to-day in the palace of Coblenz-Chin, Cambodia, Annam, and Tonquin. The Tonquinese dragon was a great success.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ONE of the new Cardinals, Shoenborn, Archbishop of Prague, was a soldier in the battle of Padua in 1866.

THE license law of Sweden forbids any person buying drink without purchasing something to eat at the same time.

HOUSTON in Jutland has the world's highest electric light. It is of 2,000,000 candle power, and has a range of twenty-six miles.

THE tin mines of Bohemia and Saxony have decreased their output, two-thirds in the last few years and are said to be near the point of exhaustion.

THE Washington Post cheerfully observes that the Car has returned to St. Petersburg and changed his winter suit of boiler iron for a light spring suit of cast steel.

TO-MORROW morning between 9 and 10.30 o'clock the steam-launch carrying the Bethel flag will call alongside any vessel hoisting code pennant C, to convey men ashore to 11 a.m. service at St. Peter's Seamen's Church, returning about 12.30.

WE are informed by the agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. that the Company's steamer *Beremine*, from Trieste, India, Straits, &c., left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and may be expected on or about the 4th proximo.

THE repairs to the Peak Tramway are expected to be finished by about the middle of the month—pretty quick work. For nearly five hundred feet the rails had been carried away, the entire track being swept down for about a third of that distance. It has been found that the land which slid was not the face of the hill, but a large artificial bank high above it.

MAGISTRATE—Were you ever arrested before, Uncle Rastus?—Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah, I was 'resterd, but I was disch'ged; an' I tell you, vor' hannah, dat I war nebbah so proud in my life as when I walked down dat court-room a free an' honorable man. Magistrate—Then you were not proven guilty, Uncle Rastus?—Uncle Rastus—No, sah; dere was a flaw in de indictment, sah.

DR. FROST of Saro, Maine, extracted a snake from the stomach of a woman in Portsmouth, and won far-reaching fame by the exhibition of the reptile in a glass jar. Hundreds of women visited him who believed that they had snakes nesting in their vitals. Now the Doctor is in jail, and the original patient says that the original snake was never removed at all. She can feel it writhing within her.

DURING a heavy rain storm on Wednesday the residence of Bishop Chinchon at Chambé, next to the Telegraph office, was struck by lightning, destroying a part of the walls, two glass doors and the chimney top. The Bishop narrowly escaped with his life, being in the same room about six feet from the place where the lightning struck. He became almost insensible at the time.—*Amoy paper*.THE American sugar beet, the *N. V. Herald* says, is sweeter by about 33 per cent than any other beet on the globe. We don't say this in a boasting spirit, but with modest pride. The average extract of sugar from German, French or English beets is 12 per cent. But out in Nebraska the beet has got itself down to business and insists on extracting 17 per cent of "sweetness" out of the "sile."

A SYSTEMATIC appeal to printers and the editorial fraternity of the United States is to be made to secure sufficient funds, in addition to the amount already subscribed, to erect a monument to Horace Greeley in New York, the public contributions making the monument have a more of the character of a national than a local tribute. Should a larger sum than that proposed (\$25,000) be raised it will go to embellish the details of the design.

A FIRE broke out about ten o'clock last night in a three-storied shop just beyond the Hospital—No. 242 Queen's Road West. It spread so rapidly that before the firemen could get to work the whole premises were well ablaze, and had ignited a mat-bag manufactory at the back. Two hydrants were tapped, but not in time to save either of the places, so the efforts of the Brigade were directed to saving the neighboring premises. This was easily done, and by midnight all other danger was over. The burnt-out buildings were insured—the first for \$3,000—rather a big sum for a small wool merchant.

THE society woman, says a New York correspondent, depends greatly on luxurious bathing to renew her strength. The Turkish bath must be taken outside the home, but the bath-room in some of the wealthy houses give evidence by their costliness and beauty of the part they play in the daily economy. Mrs. Henry Clews' bath-room is a grove of onyx, walls, floors, ceiling, bath, tub, all being of the sculptured stone. Distilled and pumped water flow at a touch; it is like a cool cave where Undine sport, and no Monte Cristo could project a thing more fanciful and costly. That of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is very beautiful. The walls are of mirrors, over which run painted vines of morning glory and passion flowers, forming an arbor suggestive of the bower where Venus bathed, and the reflections doubtless furnish Titianesque hints of attending nymphs.

THE discussion of the probability of there being a deposit of coal in the Thames Valley and under the city of London, of which there seems to be considerable evidence, recalls some interesting facts connected with its earlier use in that city. When coal was first introduced into London as a fuel, very serious objections were taken to its use. It appears that, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, the brewers and smiths of the city, finding the high price of wood pressing hard upon their returns, resolved to make some experiments with coal, but immediately an outcry was raised against them by persons living near the breweries and forges, the King was petitioned, and a law was passed prohibiting the burning of coal within the city. Those who tried it, however, found the new fuel to be so much superior to wood that they persisted in its use. But so determined was the Government to suppress what was regarded as an intolerable nuisance that a law was passed making the burning of coal in London a capital offence, and it is recorded that one man at least was executed. It would appear that the ladies were most bitterly opposed to the use of coal for domestic purposes. They considered the smoke to be ruinous to their complexions and would not attend parties at houses in which the objectionable fuel was used. Some persons went the length of refusing to eat food of any kind that had been cooked on a coal fire.

PARIS financiers estimate the loss to France from the failure of the Panama Canal Company and the Copper Syndicate at over \$300,000,000.

A COTTON fabric which has been patented in England has the appearance and soft feel of chamois leather, and it is guaranteed will not lose its special qualities when washed.

IT is stated that the priests whose imprisonment for sedition uttered caused the recent riot at Guanajuato, Mexico, will be expelled from the country under the Pernicious Foreigners Act.

ACCORDING to the army statistics issued by the British Government, there was during the year 1888 a falling off of 25 per cent in the number of recruits in Ireland, both for the line and for the militia.

IT is expected that the Spanish Government will soon sell at auction \$40,000,000 worth of State woodland in order to cover the financial deficit, to build railroads, canals and highways, and to establish rural loan banks.

SHE—Do you love music? I am passionately fond of it. He (just introduced)—I knew you were. I watched you the other night at the opera, and the way your lips kept time to the music was a—She—Sir?

MR. M. L. HUSSEY, the well-known inventor, of Menlo Park, has secured a patent for a watch to run by electricity. The battery is inclosed in the watch case, and with it the timepiece will run for a whole year without any attention.

"A STRANGE metamorphosis has taken place in the tree that Washington cut with his little hatchet," remarked the snake editor. "How is that?" asked the horse editor. "It was a cherry tree, you remember." "Yes," "Well, now it is regarded as a chestnut."

ST. PETER'S at Rome is to be further embellished by fresh mosaics. "At present the cornice running round the nave and aisles is merely a canvas imitation, but Pope Leo intends to replace it by real mosaic, according to the original designs by Raphael, Bramante and Michael Angelo.

CUSTOMER—I see you are advertising full sets of teeth for \$8. Dentist (cautiously)—Yes, sir; do you live at home? Customer—No; I board. Dentist (with dignity)—You certainly cannot expect an \$8 set to be of any use in a boarding-house, sir. My charge to you will be \$25.

IT is reported that a Dr. Eisenmann of Berlin has invented a piano which, by the aid of electro-magnetism, can sustain, increase, and diminish sound. This has been attempted by other experts, notably Brahms, the inventor of the metal tube. Another novelty will be that by moving the electro-magnets the time of the tone is changed—for example, from that of the violinello to a piccolo. If true, we shall probably hear more about this novelty anon.

UNDER the heading "Enterprise of Capital," the *Courier d'Haiphong* says—Responding to the speech of M. Bavier-Chauffaut on the 26th May, the Hon. C. P. Chatter said that the Congress was calculated to draw closer together the interests of the capitalists of France and England, and there was no need to pose as a prophet to foresee that the result would be mutually beneficial. Those were not mere after-dinner sentiments, but were the outcome of careful reflection on the possibilities of Tonquin, and admiration at the marvellous development of Haiphong and the surrounding settlements. This was shown by the fact that in subsequent private conversations Mr. Chatter and his friends expressed their willingness to associate in other new enterprises, and their belief that the capitalists of Hongkong were ready to give Tonquin their substantial support. If what we hear is true, the promise has been already kept, and a company in Hongkong are going to buy the markets and slaughter-houses in Haiphong. That is well. It is the first step, and will, we trust, be followed by others, which will be fruitful of prosperity for Tonquin.A FEW days ago we considered we were justified in objecting to the Governor of this colony magnifying by virtue of his official position a thing known as the "Bellios medal," which article His Excellency presented to two policemen at Government House as a reward for alleged gallant conduct. In *Truth* of May 23rd, received by last mail, Mr. Labouchere exposes a similar exhibition, as follows:—"I am not aware from what country the Marquis de Leville hails, but he has indulged in a piece of effrontery which emulates that of the Cockney who secures a cheap immortality by setting his name on a famous road or an historical monument. The Marquis has seized upon Captain Kane and the escape of H.M.S. *Calliope* at Samoa as a free advertising medium for himself and some book that he has written. From certain documents that have been sent to me, it seems that he has had a medal struck, bearing, of course, his own name; and what, I presume, is his family crest, as its most conspicuous ornaments, and this he purports to have presented to Captain Kane as a mark of his (de Leville's) flattering opinion of British seamanship generally and Captain Kane in particular. In consent with this, the Marquis has written and had printed a copy of some doggerel verses, surrounded by a pictorial representation of his medal, and this effusion he is sending by post to officers of the British Navy, accompanied by a four-column notice and a picture of himself from a publication called *The Eleventh*. The notice is framed in such terms of fulsome adulation that I wonder at any journal inserting it in any other form than that of an advertisement. In order to show the impression created on an average British seaman by the medal, the poem and the puff I append a letter from an officer at Portsmouth who has been favoured with these articles:—

Sir, I have, as temporary commanding officer of one of H.M. ships, received per post from the author the enclosed gratuitous insult to the officers, living and dead, of the vessels belonging to Germany and which rank as a record in the annals of the sea. The accompanying effrontery of this self-advertising is evident from the sketch enclosed, and is such as to be a record in the annals of the sea. The author, who, by the way, you will notice, bears in a most prominent way the name of the titled adventurer, is, I think, however, naturally strikes the ear as being a German, and I am inclined to believe that the assumption that "pluck" was the motto of Captain Kane, and, by inference, that cowardice was the cause of the loss of the last unfortunate ship. In evidence of this, let me call your attention especially to the note above the sketch.

The is the note to which my correspondent refers:—

Model in gold struck expressly for presentation to this brave British Officer, by the Marquis de Leville, the author of "Eleven Notes," in honour of his having gallantly upheld British pluck where both the German and American ships, founded.

I am quite sure that Captain Kane, who has already shown that he ranked his achievement no higher than a man ought to do who has simply done his duty, will be the first to say that no more "pluck" is required to put your ship's head to the wind and steam away than to beach her on a lee-shore in a hurricane. I have the highest respect for Captain Kane myself, and for that reason I hope that he will add one more to his present claims to public gratitude by declining to accept the De Leville medal.

THE evidence is accumulating that the microbe of malaria, which was described by Laveran, is the cause of intermittent fever.

THE New York Times prints a picture of its new thirteen-storied building, which is undoubtedly the finest newspaper building in the world.

JUDGE—At first you stole \$60, and then afterward \$40. Are you never going to do better? Criminal—Why, your honor, I did better that time by \$20.

THE world's wine vintage of 1888 was 3,010,751,162 gallons. Italy led all countries with 802,140,000 hectoliters, and France was a close second with 760,200,000 hectoliters, California producing 750,000 hectoliters.

REFERRING to the report concerning the abolition of the Viceroyship of Ireland, *United Ireland* says: The Viceroyship, although degraded, must be maintained, as it is a sign of Ireland's separate nationality.

SOME of the "Sanitary Science" people have been agitating the question of making bathing compulsory. It won't work. It was tried in Noah's time, and the only people who escaped with their lives were those who kept out of the water.

In the future every great ironclad will have its suite, composed of a small fleet. This will consist of two first-class torpedo-boats, a fast submarine ram, generally towed, and a very fast 200-ton "turnabout" torpedo catcher, fitted with the latest improvements for destroying torpedoes.

THE row in the Chinese Recreation Ground to which we referred a day or two ago seems to have been pretty lively. For an hour or two the whole quarter seems to have been thronged with champions of the two teachers of boxing who started the quarrel, and even the surrounding streets were impassable. For about a quarter of an hour two or three European constables—P. C. James and others—were fighting as hard as they could with the mob, trying to disperse them, and charging them whenever they re-assembled. One of the ringleaders was arrested later by Inspector Quincey, who found him in a "fighting saloon" teaching thirty or forty men how to use fighting-irons. Quincey soon cleared the lot out, despite their science, and the professor was to-day bound over in a surety of \$-50 to keep the peace. Several coolies who participated in the fight were also fined small amounts.

It is a mistake, according to an authority, to change the way or style of combing your hair. A man should decide early in life which way he is going to arrange his hair or beard, and keep it that way for life. It should be a mark he could be distinguished by as well as any feature in his face. It is wrong to cultivate a "pompadour" in summer time and wear the hair blown on the head the rest of the year. When the time comes to make the change the comb of the hair has been changed at the roots and the hair will not lie down. If cut short, it will stand out like porcupine quills; and again, when the "pompadour" is being cultivated, the wearer is liable to tire of it, before it is mastered. You will always find that the men who plaster their hair on their heads become bald years before the men who wear "pompadours" or "half-pompadours," for the reason that the air does not get to the scalp and the roots of the hair die for the want of it. A scalp plastered with hair-renewing perfumes, and headaches follow, and the hair falls out. The hair comes very easily if the will but rub his scalp gently and thoroughly every morning and evening, and as many times during the day as possible. If you continue this the flow of natural oil will be so plentiful that pompadours of every kind can be dispensed with.

GOSSIP FROM SHANGHAI.

WHAT WE OUGHT TO WEAR.

(Written specially for the Hongkong Telegraph.)

It is summer time! This in England signifies showers of rain, alternating with east winds and possibly a snow storm, the thermometer actually struggling up to 70, to be speedily lowered by a thunderstorm. Here it means darkness all day long; relays of human beings told off to pull punks to create a breeze where none exists; Chinese men, all bare to the waist, and mostly bare about the legs also; Chinese women moving about in two slight garments, both nearly transparent, and belying overlapping one another. And Europeans, how do they follow on the heels of the storm? Born and bred in warm and wide open spaces, they are now in the cramped and darkened rooms of the hotel, and are selling at the street corners, even to the beggars, ladies and gentlemen, appearing in the evening and enjoying life till one or two o'clock in the morning, men in hose silk or alpaca coats or white jackets very open about the throat, unwaistcoated, but brilliantly necktied, and sometimes equally brilliantly shaven, often with fantastic puggarees of var-coloured muslin about their hats and down their backs; ladies with never anything more substantial on than an ordinary evening dress, generally white or cream colour, open about the throat and bosom, and with long hanging elbow sleeves. When muslin or black lace would be thrown over the head, according to whether the Genoese *nuvoletto* or Spanish *mantilla* were the model followed; with this would be worn silk stockings and sandals shoes, and the principal part of the toilette a lovely fan!The very dresses added to the air of luxury of the scene. The summer looked like all our party, one continuous *ste champlete*. Those who liked stuck flowers in their hair; those who liked more jewels. People made parties to bathe together. Fashion congregated outside certain shops. For the shops used to be closed whilst everyone alike took *stilette*, and then opened again at the hours at which customers came out. Then when the great army of gardeners, and the band played the great army of shopmen, having sold many a pretty article of luxury because someone was passing and saw it, would come out, satisfied with their day's work, and enjoy themselves able to sit up, and sing, and boat or bathe with the best, because sure of a mid-day rest next day. Prostrate and writhing—what with mosquitoes and nettles rash—I wonder why have we changed all this in China! Lawn tennis is answerable for much. Cricket for much also, probably. But who is the gainer that the shops stand open during all the burning hours of sunshine? How many people enter a shop, on an average, between the hours of eleven and three? And how many of these few would not mix rather do their shopping between four and six o'clock?

It is really true that kiosks selling ices, and what people here call lemon-squash—we used to call it lemonade—would not pay, say one at either end of the Garden bridge, one at the Ewo Jetty, the principal entrance to the Gardens, if it is impossible to obtain the privilege of opening one or more in the Gardens, wherein to dispense ices and lemon drinks generally during

hours? Would not such a kiosk pay at the entrance to the Race course, the beginning of the Road of the Bubbling Well, not to speak of the open space round the Well itself?

But all this, neither the opening of the shops during the hours in which buyers go forth to buy, and closing them when there is no one there but to sell, nor the opening of kiosks, and over scattering of ices and lemon juice broadcast—though the last would be indeed a boon—would help those of us who are prostrate, to rise up again. For that, nothing less is needed than that people here should cease to dress as they did in London or Paris, and begin to dress as they do in Southern Europe, if they cannot quite get the length of doing as the Chinese do. A not quite out of date report has it that feminine Paris is going to dress in feminine Japan's discarded garments. In that case Shanghai will probably find it possible to do likewise after a year or two's interval.

Men may find white ducks and ups to their thighs, with stand-up collars forming a substantial sort of warm poultice, the most agreeable garment in which to court sunstroke. But whether they do or not they probably transact most of their business and intercourse with one another in somewhat airier if not more becoming garments. We cannot help noticing when caught in a sudden rainstorm in Japan without change of clothes what heroes previously common-place looking European men appear, wrapping *kimonos* of bold design around their well set up figures. It is for women, however, there is the most pressing need of change, though of course anyone suggesting a substantial change is immediately told "Men like to see their wives in tight fitting dresses." No doubt they do, for it is a fashion that came in rather more than five years ago, and men always like a fashion to which they have had a few years in which to get accustomed. But do they realise what it is to have clothing soaked with perspiration, as it must be after the slightest movement, at Chinese summer temperature, held tight against the delicate warm body, without any possibility of fresh air getting in to dry it, and that many women must sicken, and be invalided home, or die, or become chronic cases, if they have to contend against the Chinese? And it is not only after the most aggravated conditions? And is it not, after all, the case that men always, in time, whatever costume the pretty women of their acquaintance elect to wear?

As no woman would, however, have the hardihood to adopt something quite novel alone, could there not be a Society formed to do away with high, close fitting collars, and tight sleeves, and skirts weighted with lining and trimming, but above all to wear no garment tight fitting during the hot weather, and to set women's throats free? Nothing more predisposes to sunstroke than preventing free circulation of air round the throat, as the Papal Zuyaves found out long ago. Forms of men of no account, who fight under an Italian sun, they devised the highly picturesque dress which young ladies in Rome used to find too irresistible, and from the moment they bared their throats and went collar-less into society as into action not one sickened from the sun. If, some dozen ladies would meet together after dinner in the costume they then usually wear in the privacy of their own apartments it would very soon be once for all decided what kind of dress women really do find pleasant and healthy in China during the hot summer season. And it is safe to predict that after that we should hear no more of the present tight-fitting style being "really what I find most comfortable." And surely a dozen ladies would amply then be able to devise some adaptation of the costume they now wear suitable for appearing in public. If not, why should not the ancient Greek classical style first popularised in England by the gifted poetess Mrs. Pfeiffer be adopted here? China silk would be admirably adapted for classic dressing and there is surely after all but little merit in wearing so many garments every day! "Those who are quite satisfied will," as Landor says, "sit still and do nothing." But we must remember that the lion-like poet quickly adds "Those who are not quite satisfied are the sole benefactors of the world."

"SOMETHING EQUALLY AS GOOD"

One of the biggest and most satisfactory jobs accomplished by this administration for Missouri republicans is the final disposal of Chauncey L. Filley to the Hong Kong consularship. It will be remembered that when "in accordance with your (the president's) suggestion to Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus," the Missouri-republican congressmen were named a board of patronage bosses, they submitted a long list of candidates for important offices, among whom was "Hon. Chauncey L. Filley, St. Louis, consul at Liverpool or some thing equally as good." But this birth had previously been pre-empted by some other patriot. After long and persistent application it was finally given out that Mr. Filley could have the Japan consularship; but the "Old Demander" or "Old Regularity," as he is familiarly called by party associates, turned up his nose at this, and tersely replied, "I will drink my tea in America, not in Japan." Then the fellow-bosses set to work again to get Filley out of the country.

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* tells the story. "They talked Filley to the President and they talked Filley to the Secretary of State. Mr. Blaine was told that something better than Japan must be given. He said, 'How will Hongkong do?' Then he added: 'I do not offer Hongkong. The administration cannot afford to indulge persons in the luxury of refusal when so many are asking these places. You may convey an intimation to Mr. Filley that perhaps Hongkong can be had if asked for.' The intimation was telegraphed to Congressman Niedringhaus Wednesday night. He called on Mr. Filley, and the invitation was declined. When the answer was received here there was a feeling that Mr. Filley did not realize that the very best which could be done had been done for him. Several telegrams were sent to Congressman Niedringhaus, conveying the positive information that it was Hongkong or nothing. To-day replies were received to the effect that Mr. Filley would accept.

This story is of absorbing interest as revealing the real nature and vicious character of the spoils system in its ripest estate. Mr. Filley could not command the support of his own party in race for the smallest office in the gift of the city of St. Louis. He lacks the confidence of his own fellow-citizens, and his whole political career is well summed up in title applied to him by party associates of "Old Demander," from the regularity with which he bobs up at every turn in demand of reward for party services.

He is to have his reward now in the Hong Kong consularship. It is not the Liverpool consularship, but it is "something equally as good,"

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—182 per cent. premium buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$80 per share, buyers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$132 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share, sellers.
 Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$380 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—85 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$70 per share, sellers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$115 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$240 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$204.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—4 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.
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 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$124 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—150 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—24 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$160 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjoni and Sunghie Dua Samantani Mining Co.—\$34 per share, ex New Issue, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$188 per share, sellers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$625 per share.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—nominal.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$53 per share, sellers.
 The Sonnei Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$49 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—paid.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$48 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$14 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old issue)—\$50 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New issue)—\$14 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$136 per share, sales and buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$35 per share, sellers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$16 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$61 per share, sellers.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 104
 Bank Bill, on demand 104
 Bank Bill, at 30 days sight 103 1/2
 Bank Bill, at 4 months sight 103 1/4
 Credits at 4 months sight 103 1/4
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 103 1/4
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 184
 Bank Bill, on demand 184
 Bank Bill, at 3 months sight 183 1/2
 ON INDIA, T. T. 226
 On Demand 227
 ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. 721
 Private, 30 days sight 721

OPUM MARKET—THIS DAY.

OLD MALWA, per picul\$600
 (Allowance, Tals 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest\$517
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest\$520
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest\$527 1/2
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest\$575
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest\$504
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest\$510
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul\$500
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul\$475

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Yongta*, with the French mail of 1st instant, left Singapore on the 27th at 5 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 3rd instant, via Honolulu, left Yokohama for this port on the 28th at daylight, and may be expected here on or about the 3rd proximo.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Arabic*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 11th instant, left Yokohama for this port on the 29th, and may be expected here on or about the 5th proximo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The D. D. R. steamer *Iphigenia*, from Hamburg, left Singapore at 5 p.m. on the 25th inst. for this port, and is due here on the 1st proximo.
 The "Union" line steamer *Galley of Lorne*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 25th instant, and may be expected to arrive on the 1st proximo.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Gladius*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the 26th instant, and is due here on the 2nd proximo.
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Berlin*, from Trieste, India, Straits, &c., left Singapore on the 28th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 4th proximo.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Yongta* left Bombay for here on the 18th instant at 3 a.m.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay for here on the 25th instant at 9 a.m.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christiansen, 28th June, Haiphong 25th June, Rice—A. R. Marty.
 ASAGAO, Japanese steamer, 1,568, Trennt, 28th June, Nagasaki 22nd June, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 PEMROKESHIRE, British steamer, 1,717, D. Williams, 29th June, Shanghai 25th June, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 INGRAM, German steamer, 894, F. R. Massmann, 29th June, Hoihow 28th June, General—Wieler & Co.
 ANTON, German steamer, 296, T. Egger, 29th June, Pakhoi 25th June, Hoihow 27th, and Macao 28th, General—Wieler & Co.
 FORMOSA, British steamer, 674, T. Hall, 29th June, Tamsui 25th June, Amoy 27th, and Swatow 28th, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 B. HENRIKSEN, Norwegian steamer, 528, Benfums, 29th June, Hamburg 3rd April, General—Order.
 HAIPHONG, British steamer, 1,172, Harris, 29th June, Kobe 22nd June, Coals and General—D. Laprak & Co.

CLARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Chinglu, British steamer, for Melbourne, &c.
 Belgic, British steamer, for Amoy, &c.
 Peking, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Cicerio, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 Haitan, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
 Deuteros, German steamer, for Macao, &c.
 Anton, German steamer, for Hoihow.
 Alimora, British steamer, for Amoy.
 Pembrokehire, British steamer, for Manila.
 Whampoa, British steamer, for Canton.

DEPARTURES.
 June 29, China, German steamer, for Swatow.
 June 29, Ashington, British steamer, for Cebu.
 June 29, Cockchafer, British gunboat, for Canton.
 June 29, Seudre, French transport, for Nagasaki.
 June 29, Coromandel, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.
 June 29, Chinglu, British str., for Melbourne, &c.
 June 29, Belgic, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 June 29, Peking, German str., for Shanghai.
 June 29, Chasseur, French steamer, for Foochow.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per Anton, str., from Pakhoi, &c.—10 Chinese.
 Per Ingram, str., from Hoihow—22 Chinese.
 Per Pembrokehire, str., from Shanghai for London—Miss Patten and Mr. Barney.
 Per Clara, str., from Haiphong—2 Europeans and 3 Chinese.
 Per Anton, str., from Tamsui, &c.—Mr. Wood and 24 Chinese.
 Per Haiphong, str., from Kobe—Mr. J. Life.
 Per Coromandel, str., from Hongkong for Bombay—Messrs. A. T. Ali Mahomed and F. Hulton. From Yokohama for Singapore—Miss Darling. For Penang—Captain Steele. For London—Mrs F. Townley and child.
 Per Chinglu, str., for Melbourne, &c.—2 Europeans.
 Per Belgic, str., for Swatow, &c.—6 Chinese.
 Per Peking, str., for Shanghai—1 European and 30 Chinese.
 TO DEPART
 Per Belgic, str., for Amoy, &c.—20 Europeans and 44 Chinese.
 Per Haitan, str., for Swatow, &c.—2 Europeans and 150 Chinese.
 Per Deuteros, str., for Macao, &c.—1 European.
 Per Anton, str., for Hoihow—90 Chinese.
 Per Alimora, str., for Amoy—30 Chinese.
 Per Pembrokehire, str., for Manila—3 Europeans.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Formosa* reports that she left Tamsui on the 25th instant, Amoy on the 27th, and Swatow on the 27th. Had moderate south-west winds and smooth sea with clear weather.
 The British steamship *Pembrokehire* reports that she left Shanghai on the 25th instant. From Bonham Island to White Dogs had foggy weather with heavy rain showers; thence to Hongkong had south-west winds unsteady in force, and smooth sea with clear weather.
 The British steamship *Haiphong* reports that she left Kobe on the 22nd instant. Experienced light variable winds with cloudy weather to 24th, then strong south-west gale to moderate wind with heavy head sea to 25th; thence to port had light west to south-south west wind with fine weather.

Post Office.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Saigon.—Per *Cicero*, to-morrow, the 30th instant, at 9 a.m.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Kashgar*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 11 30 a.m.
 For Hoihow.—Per *Carlsbrooke*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 11 30 a.m.
 For Iloilo.—Per *Pemphos*, on Monday, the 1st July, at 4 30 p.m.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Japan*, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, at 11 30 a.m.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Antonia*, on Tuesday, the 2nd July, at 11 30 a.m.
 For Europe, &c.—Per *Sachsen*, on Wednesday, the 3rd July, at 3 30 p.m.
 For Singapore.—Per *Polyhymnia*, on Thursday, the 4th July, at 9 30 a.m.
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Bormida*, on Thursday, the 4th July, at 10 30 a.m.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Vancouver.—Per *Batavia*, on Thursday, the 4th July, at 10 30 a.m.
 For Europe, &c., Australia, Madras, Calcutta, and Mauritius.—Per *Melbourne*, on Thursday, the 4th July, at 11 00 a.m.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.
 ALMORA, British steamer, 1,719, A. Hay, 24th June, Singapore 18th June, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 AMIGO, German steamer, 771, F. A. Bruhn, 27th June, Saigon 23rd June, Rice and General—Wieler & Co.
 ANCONA, British steamer, 1,838, W. D. Mudie, 26th June, Yokohama 17th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 ARIADNE, Dutch steamer, 869, Neland, 27th June, Tjilatjap 13th June, Sugar—Siemens & Co.
 BATAVIA, British steamer, 2,548, J. C. Williamson, 25th June, Vancouver 31st May, and Yokohama 10th June, Mails and General—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 BELLOC, British steamer, 4,211, Walker, 17th June, San Francisco 25th May, and Yokohama 10th June, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
 BORMIDA, Italian steamer, E. Demire, 26th June, Bombay 9th June, and Singapore 20th, General—Carlowitz & Co.
 CARLSBROOKE, British steamer, 973, R. Cass, 22nd June, Saigon 18th June, Rice, and Paddy—Morris & Ray.
 CICERO, British steamer, 1,060, A. B. George, 25th June, Nagasaki 20th June, Coal—Amhold, Karberg & Co.
 DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,200, L. Tweren, 28th June, Honcho Bay 25th June, Salt—Siemens & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 1,17, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 HAITAN, British steamer, 1,183, T. G. Pocock, 26th June, Foochow 23rd June, Amoy 24th, and Swatow 25th, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, Geo. B. Pallett, 27th June, Calcutta 12th June, Penang 16th, and Singapore 21st, 1,005 chests Opium, 401 bales Cotton, 1,530 bales Gun-nies, 1,127 bags Saltpetre, and 4,200 packages Sundries—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 KASHGAR, British steamer, 1,555, Gadd, 22nd June, Yokohama 11th June, Coal and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 PATROCLUS, British steamer, 1,386, J. Pulford, 23rd June, Amoy 22nd June, Coal—Butterfield & Swire.
 PEMPHOS, German steamer, 1,541, U. Johannsen, 21st June, Cardiff 11th May, Coals—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 PHRA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,011, W. H. Watson, 16th June, Bangkok 8th June, General—Yong Fat Hong.
 PILOT, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PORT AUGUSTA, British steamer, 1,856, H. E. Draper, 11th June, Saigon 8th June, Rice and Paddy—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 STORK, NORDISKE, Danish steamer, 596, E. Suenson, 22nd June, Shanghai 17th June—G. N. Telegraph Co.
 TARTAR, British steamer, 1,569, D. S. Bailey, 25th June, Kobe 18th June, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 TIVERTON, British steamer, 1,743, R. Whitehead, 15th June, put back—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 WHAMPOA, British steamer, 1,106, Linton Hughes, 12th June, Kobe, via Nagasaki 7th June, General—Butterfield & Swire.

SAILING VESSELS.
 AGENOR, American ship, 1,414, John H. Frost, 25th May, New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 ALEXANDER YEATS, British ship, 1,298, J. W. Dunham, 2nd June, New York 4th Dec, Petroleum—Order.
 ARON, Norwegian bark, 634, Christiansen, 17th May, Rajahmundry, May, Timber—Chinese.
 AUSTRIA, British bark, 29, Wm. Harris, 11th June, Manila 31st May, Ballast—Melchers & Co.
 CAMELOT, British bark, 370, Murphy, 1st June, Freemantle, W.A., 2nd March, Sandalwood—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CHARGER, American ship, 1,379, D. S. Goodell, 28th June, San Diego, Cal., 18th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 CONQUEROR, American ship, 1,540, A. D. Lothrop, 17th June, Anjer 1st June, Ballast—Pustau & Co.
 CONSTANCE, British ship, 1,592, P. R. Tingley, 7th June, New York 28th Feb., Kerosene Oil—Pustau & Co.
 C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, A. J. Hickborn, 18th June, New York 24th Feb., Petroleum—Russell & Co.
 DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, 2nd May, Hamburg 1st Dec, General—Siemens & Co.
 EDENBERGER, British barkentine, 317, James Mihn, 16th June, Albany 2nd May, Sandalwood—Gillman & Co.
 ESCORT, American bark, 636, Waterhouse, 7th June, Singapore 15th May, Timber—Gonsalves & Co.
 GEO. V. JORDAN, American schooner, 662, E. V. Lyman, 29th May, Haiphong 19th May, Ballast—Order.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,407, James F. Rowell, 20th April, San Francisco 1st March, Flour—Russell & Co.
 HALGORDA, British ship, 1,088, Hayden, 21st May, New York 28th Dec, Kerosene Oil—Siemens & Co.
 ITON, French bark, 564, F. Reynier, 7th June, Honolulu 20th April, General—Melchers & Co.
 JOSEPHUS, American ship, 1,470, T. M. Rogers, 13th June, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th April, Coals—Butterfield & Swire.
 LAUGHING WAVE, British brig, 161, Alfred Rickers, 2nd June, Freemantle, W.A., 1st April, Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.
 MABEL TAYLOR, British ship, 1,298, C. E. Dusha, 2nd June, Cardiff 6th December, Coal—Melchers & Co.
 MARTHA, British bark, 852, Cooke, 5th May, Singapore 4th March, Timber—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 MARTHA DAVIS, American bark, 832, Pendleton, 13th June, Tjilatjap 28th April, Ballast—Russell & Co.
 NARWHAL, British ship, 1,327, Weston, 4th June, Kobe 12th May, Coal—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 29th April, Hamburg 12th Dec, General—Carlowitz & Co.
 RICHARD PARSONS, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 7th June, Newcastle 17th April, Coal—Wieler & Co.
 SATSUMA, British bark, 364, A. G. Swenson, 12th June, Newchwang 15th May, Beans—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
 SIR WM. WALLACE, British bark, 968, T. R. Brown, 2nd June, Singapore 10th May, Timber—Kwong Mow Tye.
 SPINAWAY, British bark, 335, J. Garrick, 2nd June, Champion Bay 4th April, Sandalwood—Siemens & Co.
 SOUTHERN CROSS, American ship, 1,087, J. A. Bailey, 13th May, Newcastle, N.S.W., 16th March, Coal—Gas Company.
 TITAN, American ship, 1,282, Aliya, 13th April, New York 16th Nov., Oil—Russell & Co.
 VELOCITY, British bark, 490, R. Martin, 20th May, Honolulu 28th March, General—Pustau & Co.

RIVER STEAMERS.

Fatahan, British steamer, 2,260, S. W. Goggia, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Hankow, British steamer, 2,235, Lloyd—Butterfield & Swire.
 Ho-nam, British steamer, 1,777, G. B. Lefavour, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kiu-kiang, British steamer, 617, W. E. Clarke, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Kung-chow, British steamer, 288, McIver, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 Pasi, Chinese steamer, 284, J. W. Stavers, Hong Kong (aid up for repair).
 Kiangping, Chinese steamer, 360, Holmes—China Merchants S. N. Co.
 Pawan, British steamer, 1,800, J. P. Hoyland, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.
 White Cloud, British steamer, 577, W. J. Risby, Hongkong, Canton, & Macao Steamboat Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Galley of Lorne	Hamburg	July 1st	Russell & Co.
Iphigenia	Hamburg	July 1st	Siemens & Co.
Gladius	Liverpool	July 2nd	Butterfield & Swire
City of Peking	San Francisco	July 3rd	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Yongta	Marseilles	July 4th	Messageries Maritimes
Berlin	Trieste	July 4th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Veneta	Bombay	July 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Arabic	San Francisco	July 5th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Thibet	Bombay	July 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Glenfruin	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About July 4th.
London, via Suez Canal	Ulysses	Butterfield & Swire.	July 2nd.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Melbourne	Messageries Maritimes.	July 4th, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Sachsen	Melchers & Co.	July 3rd, at 4 p.m.
Haiphong, Hamburg, &c.	Polyhymnia	Siemens & Co.	July 4th, at 10 a.m.
Genoa, via Bombay, &c.	Bormida	Carlowitz & Co.	July 4th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yama	City of Peking	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	July 3rd, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via A. & C.	Belgia	O. & O. S. S. Co.	To-morrow, daylight.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. & C.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	July 4th, at noon.
Calcutta, via Straits	Whampoa	Butterfield & Swire.	Quick despatch.
Straits and Bombay	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 2nd, at noon.
Sandakan, Kudat, &c.	Kashgar	Butterfield & Swire.	July 1st, at noon.
Yokohama, via Nag, &c.	Memnon	P. & O. S. N. Co.	July 7th.
Hioho	Ancona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About July 2nd, noon.
Shanghai, Kobe, &c.	Carlsbrooke	Soy Shing.	July 1st forenoon.
Shanghai, via Amoy	Yangtze	Messageries Maritimes.	About July 4th.
Coast Ports	Gladius	Butterfield & Swire.	July 4th.
	Haitan	Douglas Laprak & Co.	To-morrow, daylight.

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 Hongkong 29th May, 1889. [330]

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 Hongkong 26th June 1889 [182]

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